

APPENDIX I
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCES	ALTERNATIVE A Proposed Action	ALTERNATIVE B Enhanced Recreation	ALTERNATIVE C Enhanced Resource Protection	ALTERNATIVE D No Action
4.2 Air Quality	A 48% reduction of open routes and trails (215 miles), 84% reduction of open barren play areas (466 acres) would reduce emissions improving air quality conditions. All barren play areas within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin portion of the CCMA will be closed.	Same improvement of air quality conditions as Alternative A except for the designation of 239 miles of unpaved open roads and trails and 813 acres of open barren play areas. This alternative would designate 40 acres of open barrens in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin resulting in a slight increase in particulate matter emissions.	Same improvement of air quality conditions as alternative A except for the designation of 199 open miles of unpaved roads and trails and 466 acres of open barren play areas. Additional reductions in particulate matter emissions would result from vehicle restrictions during the dry season from June 1 - Sept. 1.	OHV use would continue to occur on 420 miles of unpaved open roads and trails and on 2,876 acres of open barren play areas. Direct impacts to the air quality and human health would result from unrestricted vehicle use, resulting in no change in current air quality conditions.
4.3 Human Health	Under this alternative, 2,410 acres of barrens would be closed resulting in the contribution to overall reduction in asbestos dust generation.	Same improvement of human health conditions as Alternative A except for the designation of 347 additional acres of open barren play areas resulting in a moderate increase in airborne asbestos emissions from surface disturbance.	Same improvement of human health as alternative A except for additional reductions in particulate matter emissions would result from vehicle restrictions during the dry season from June 1 - Sept. 1.	Direct impacts to human health would result primarily from unrestricted vehicle use in the area and associated asbestos emissions, and resulting in no change in current human health conditions or reduction in asbestos emissions and exposure.

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4.4 Watershed Resources, 4.4.1 Water Quality	Under this alternative, the number of miles of available routes in the Larious and San Carlos watershed where the highest levels of background concentrations of hazardous metals are present would be reduced to 218 miles of unpaved roads and trails and 466 acres of barren play areas. Of the existing conditions, 5.04 miles of routes within riparian areas would be reduced by 59% while a 53% reduction of stream crossings to 152 would be available for use. The Aurora Mine site area would be completely closed between the Aurora grade and SBMRNA. Human exposure and contaminated sediment delivery would be reduced.	This alternative would allow for 245 miles of unpaved roads and trails and 813 acres of barren play areas. Environmental impacts would be as described for Alternative A, except for the number of miles of unpaved roads would be reduced by 38%, and reducing soil disturbing activities at remaining mine sites, would contribute to reducing off-site transport of metals and asbestos. The additional 347 acres of barren play areas under this alternative results in an average increase of 1,735 tons per year of sediment yield to CCMA watersheds. This alternative would allow a greater number of miles of routes available in the San Carlos watershed where the highest levels of background concentrations of hazardous metals are present, and also additional mileage in the Cantua watershed.	This alternative would allow OHV use on 199 miles of unpaved roads and trails and 466 acres of barren play areas. OHV use would be limited to the Clear Creek watershed. Environmental impacts would be the same as Alternative A except for reducing the number of miles of unpaved roads by 49%, and reducing soil disturbing activities at remaining mine sites, would contribute to reducing off-site transport of metals and asbestos. A 60% reduction of miles of routes available within riparian areas would be 4.91 while the number of stream crossings would be reduced by 56% further restricting vehicle access in the San Carlos, Cantua, and Arroyo Leona watersheds.	Direct impacts to water quality would result primarily from unrestricted vehicle use on 398 miles of unpaved roads and trails and 2,800 acres of barren play areas in the area resulting in current water quality conditions or potential for reduction in off-site transport of hazardous contaminants. This alternative includes 12.2 miles of routes within riparian areas and 326 stream crossings. Routes accessing mine areas would not be closed. Access in these areas continue to provide the potential for human exposure and contaminated sediment delivery of hazardous metals to waterways.

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4.4.2 Soil Loss and Erosion	Under this alternative, a reduction in erosion and sediment yield to streams within the CCMA and planning area would occur. 218 miles of unpaved roads and trails and only the Clear Creek watershed would have 466 acres of barren play areas. Over 150 miles of roads and trails would be closed and restored over a 5 year period. A portion of R008 would be closed. Camping would be limited to within 40 feet of the centerline of designated open routes. Wet season closures would also be imposed. The remaining watersheds would see a reduction of approximately 11,670 tons per year.	This alternative allows for the designation of 245 miles of unpaved roads and trails and 813 acres of open barren play areas resulting in an average increase of 1,735 tons per year of sediment yield to the Larios, Cantua, and San Benito watersheds. The erosion and sediment yield associated with roads, would contribute approximately 17,999 tons per year to watersheds within the CCMA. This is a reduction of 28% of existing conditions.	This alternative allows for 199 miles of unpaved roads and trails and 466 acres of barren play areas. Further vehicle restrictions in the San Carlos, Cantua, and Arroyo Leona watersheds resulting in reduced sediment yields to those watersheds. The erosion and sediment yield associated with roads would contribute approximately 15,723 tons per year. Overall roads and barren play areas would contribute approximately 18,053 tons of sediment per year to streams within the CCMA.	This alternative would allow OHV use to occur on 398 miles of unpaved roads and trails and 2,800 acres of barren play areas. Direct impacts to soil loss and sediment delivery would result primarily from unrestricted vehicle use in the area, resulting in no change in current sediment yield conditions. Approximately 38,969 tons of sediment would be delivered to CCMA watersheds. The 398-mile route network would contribute 24,969 tons of sediment affecting CCMA watershed resources. High erosion sub-watersheds would continue to contribute to resource impacts, particularly in the Clear Creek and Larios watersheds.

RESOURCES	ALTERNATIVE A Proposed Action	ALTERNATIVE B Enhanced Recreation	ALTERNATIVE C Enhanced Resource Protection	ALTERNATIVE D No Action
4.5 Biological Resources 4.5.1 Vegetation Communities	This alternative will enhance the long-term protection of the sensitive habitat and species that occur throughout the CCMA. Soil disturbing activities would be reduced by the number of miles of unpaved roads by 45% and reduce the acres of barren play areas by 83%. Over 150 miles of roads and trails would be closed and restored under this alternative over a 5 year period. A portion of R008 could be closed to reduce impacts to sediment to the sub-watershed, riparian areas, and sensitive habitat. There is a 39% reduction of routes in proximity to CABE polygons. There is an 80% reduction in single track trails affecting these polygons. There is a 46% reduction of routes in rayless layia polygons. There is an 82% reduction of single track trails affecting these polygons.	This alternative reduces the number of miles of unpaved roads by 38% and reduces the acres of barren play areas by 71 percent. This alternative includes 5.29 miles of routes within riparian areas, which is a 57% reduction from existing conditions. There is a 39% reduction of routes in proximity to CABE polygons. There is an 80% reduction of single tract Trails affecting these habitat polygons. There is a reduction of 45% of routes in rayless layia polygon. There is an 82% reduction of single track trails affecting these polygons. An overall reduction of 43% of routes in both of these polygons.	This alternative reduces the number of miles of unpaved roads by 83%. There is a substantial increase in acreage for the SBMRNA, including a larger portion of the San Carlos Bolsa watershed. Most OHV use would be eliminated in the Condon Peak area, and all motorized vehicle use would be eliminated outside the serpentine ACEC in the Cantua and Arroyo Leona watershed. There is a 56% reduction of the number of stream crossings. There is a 39% reduction of miles of routes in proximity to CABE polygons. There is an 80% reduction of single track trails affecting these polygons. There is a reduction of 49% of miles of routes in proximity to rayless layia habitat. An overall reduction of 45% of routes in the CABE and rayless layia polygons.	Existing conditions would continue and route and barren designations would not be completed. There would be approx. 398 miles of open routes and trails and 2,800 acres of open play barrens. Approximately 38,969 tons of sediment would be delivered to CCMA watersheds continuing to impact vegetation resources and sensitive species habitat. Restoration of closed routes and areas would not be accomplished to reduce erosion and sediment yields to background levels. There are 6.29 miles of routes in proximity to potential CABE polygons including 1.79 miles of single track trails affecting this habitat. There are 10.49 miles of routes in proximity to potential rayless layia habitat including 4.84 miles of single track trails affecting this habitat. The SBMRNA would be expanded in the CCMA FEIS (1995) and similar to the expansion in Alternative B.

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Serpentine Barrens	This alternative would administratively close 2,300 acres, allowing an opportunity for potential restoration and biotic and abiotic monitoring. 466 acres of serpentine barrens limited to the Clear Creek watershed would be designated open. There would be a reduction of approximately 350 acres of barrens for OHV use within the Clear Creek watershed reducing sediment yield of 1,750 tons per year. Barrens within the Clear Creek watershed would contribute 2330 tons per year of sediment yield. All barrens within 1/4 mile of Clear Creek would remain closed. The remaining watersheds would see a sediment reduction of approximately 11,670 tons per year. The San Benito River, Sawmill Creek, and San Carlos Creek barrens would be closed and slated for restoration, substantially reducing impacts to resources.	This alternative would allow open OHV use on 831 acres of serpentine barrens. The additional 347 acres of barren play areas results in an increase of 1,735 tons per year of sediment yield to the Larios, Cantua, Sawmill Creek, and San Benito watersheds. The erosion associated with barren play areas would contribute approximately 4,065 tons of sediments per year affecting four CCMA watersheds. The majority of barrens in the Larios Canyon watershed would be closed and slated for restoration. There would be 347 less acres available for restoration. Designation of "The Bowl", a serpentine barren - Jeffrey pine habitat mosaic, for OHV use, would increase Jeffrey pine root exposure, seedling and sapling damage, as well as soil compaction and soil loss that would inhibit germination. The Bowl is contiguous to the SBMRNA and would therefore diminish the integrity of the RNA.	The acreage and location of serpentine barren designation in Alternative C is the same as Alternative A.	The 2,800 acres of barrens within the CCMA would continue to contribute 14,000 tons of sediment annually to all watersheds in the CCMA, and contribute to loss of habitat for several sensitive plant species and impacts to riparian areas. Serpentine barrens would continue to degrade under intensive vehicle use, and continue loss of the biologic crust, slow the rate of soil formation, increase erosion and sedimentation, and decrease plant cover and soil productivity. Controlling off-route and cross country OHV travel from this large barren network would continue to be problematic.

BLM Hollister Field Office
CCMA Plan Amendment and EIS

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Serpentine Foothill Pine- Chaparral Woodland	Under this alternative, 2.45 miles of designated routes and trails would be designated as open in the serpentine foothill pine-chaparral woodland, which is a 26% reduction from existing conditions.	Same as Alternative A.	Under this alternative there would be no OHV use designated in the Foothill Pine-Chaparral Woodland providing the greatest protection and benefit for this community.	There are 3.1 miles of routes within this community. Impacts from vehicle disturbance, soil erosion, route proliferation and cross country OHV use would continue to affect this vegetation community.
Southern Ultramafic Jeffrey Pine Forest	The San Benito Mountain Research Natural Area (SBMRNA) would be expanded to 3,991 acres to include most of the upper Clear Creek, most of the San Carlos Creek and Sawmill Creek watersheds beyond the northern and eastern perimeters of the existing SBMRNA. Open use within the forested ecosystem would be prohibited which would assist in forest regeneration and sensitive plant and animal protection. There would be a substantial reduction in motorized access in this community with the only routes authorized for OHV access being R011 (Spanish Lake Road), T158 (Sawmill Creek Road), and R013, reducing disturbance to this forest community. Overall there would be a 42% reduction of routes within this vegetation community.	This alternative would protect Southern Ultramafic Jeffrey Pine forest by increasing the total acreage within the SBMRNA by 3,522 acres. This is from 439 to 1058 less acres than the other alternatives. No additional acreage would be added in the Sawmill Creek watershed, and only a very small amount of acreage would be added in the San Carlos Creek watershed. There would be a slight reduction in motorized access in this community with T155. The Ridge Route (R010) would remain open. Overall there would be a 39% reduction of routes within this vegetation community.	General impacts would be similar as Alternative A, however, the SBMRNA would be expanded to 4,580 acres to increase protection of the unique Southern Ultramafic Jeffrey Pine Forest. The SBMRNA would be protected from future mineral exploration and include the largest portion of whole sub-watersheds, instead of only portions of them.	Within the SBMRNA the Southern Ultramafic Jeffrey Pine Forest would gain slight protection by increasing the total acreage of the RNA to 3,580 acres. Outside the RNA this vegetation community would continue to suffer impacts from vehicle disturbance, soil erosion, route proliferation and cross country OHV use.

RESOURCES	ALTERNATIVE A Proposed Action	ALTERNATIVE B Enhanced Recreation	ALTERNATIVE C Enhanced Resource Protection	ALTERNATIVE D No Action
Serpentine Riparian Vegetation	This alternative would designate 6.5 miles of open trails in, through, or along riparian ecosystems; and 152 stream crossings under this alternative represent a 53% reduction from the existing route inventory. This reduction should result in substantial reductions in sediment delivery and associated impacts to riparian and sensitive species habitat. There would be a significant reduction of routes affecting this vegetation community in the Larious watershed, and in particular closure of all routes in the upper east form of Larious Creek affecting rayless layia within this riparian community. There would be a reduction of approximately 350 acres of barrens for OHV use within the Clear Creek watershed.	Overall the implementation of Alternative B would reduce the number of miles along riparian corridors in the CCMA from approximately 13.5 miles to 7.0 miles of routes and trails and 159 stream crossings representing a 51% reduction from the existing route inventory. 813 acres of serpentine barrens would be designated as open and exceed the other alternatives by 347 acres. The use of roads would continue to cause approximately 1735 tons per year of sediments to the Larious, Cantua, Sawmill Creek, and San Benito watersheds combined. The erosion of barren play areas would contribute 4,065 tons of sediment per year which is a 43% increase over the other alternatives. The CCMA watersheds would see a sediment reduction of 9,935 tons per year..	This alternative would designate 4.95 miles of routes within riparian areas which a 60% reduction from existing conditions. Miles of routes would be 6.5 within this community with 144 stream crossings representing a 56% reduction from the existing route inventory.	Direct impacts to soil loss and sediment delivery would result primarily from unrestricted vehicle use in the area. Approximately 38,969 tons of sediment would be delivered to CCMA watersheds. This alternative includes 12.4 miles of routes within riparian areas and 326 stream crossings. The 2,800 acres of barrens would contribute 14,000 tons of sediment to the CCMA annually. Hillside slippage into riparian areas, unstable slopes causing the diversion of stream flow into the bottom of other slopes would continue to contribute thousands of cubic yards of sediments into CCMA creek channels causing physical damage to creek banks and loss of riparian vegetation. Use of roads would continue to cause approx. 77 tons/acre per year of sediments into creeks during heavy rainfall events.

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Serpentine Vernal Pools	Same as Alternative D since the current management situation prohibits all OHV use within the vernal pools. All known vernal pools within the CCMA are currently protected by fencing and pipe barriers to prevent disturbance by OHV recreation activities.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Vernal pools would continue to be protected under all alternatives.
Serpentine Chaparral	Under this alternative, 142 miles of routes would be designated within the serpentine chaparral. This is a reduction of 45% in this vegetation community.	There are 5 to 10 additional miles of open routes and trails in the serpentine chaparral vegetation community compared to the other alternatives. The 43% reduction of miles of routes in this vegetation community would have long-term benefits within the serpentine chaparral compared to the existing condition.	There would be 137 miles of routes and trails available for OHV use in the serpentine chaparral vegetation, a 2% difference from other alternatives. This is a 46% reduction of miles of routes in this vegetation.	There are 256 miles of routes and trails in the serpentine chaparral vegetation community. Route proliferation and cross country OHV use would continue to degrade this vegetation community over time.
Non-Serpentine Vegetation Communities	Under this alternative, 18 miles of routes and trails identified outside of the serpentine ACEC would be designated for OHV use. This is a 67% reduction in available routes. These routes are primarily in the Condon Peak area and a small area on the east side of the CCMA in the Cantua Creek watershed.	Under this alternative, there would be approximately 30 miles of designated routes and trails in non-serpentine vegetation types. This is a 44% reduction in the miles of routes compared to existing conditions. These routes are primarily in the Condon Peak area and a small area on the east side of the Arroyo Leona watershed..	This alternative would designate 11 miles of routes and trails for OHV use. This is an 80% reduction in the miles of routes compared to existing conditions. Most OHV use would be eliminated in the Condon Peak area, and all motorized vehicle use would be eliminated outside the serpentine ACEC in the Cantua and Arroyo Leona watershed.	54 miles of routes and trails would be designated for OHV use on non-serpentine vegetation types. This would continue to impact vegetation resources in the following areas: Condon Peak, White Creek, Arroyo Leona, Cantua Creek, Los Gatos, San Carlos Bolsa, and Larious Creek.

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San Benito Evening Primrose (Camissonia benitensis)	Under all alternatives the current status of the 42 known San Benito evening primrose populations on public lands in the CCMA would be maintained or enhanced due to fence protection, habitat improvement, and public education. Greater protection of the San Benito evening primrose potential and occupied habitat would occur under the proposed alternative because of limited route, trail and barren designation. Roads and areas that impact this species would be rerouted or closed. Large portions of the existing Clear Creek Road, Sawmill Creek Road, and San Carlos Creek Road would be managed for restoring the primrose suitable habitat. Planned actions include: (1) the protection of San Benito evening primrose at 33 medium- and high-priority terrace sites; (2) the closure of nearly 2,000 acres of OHV open use areas to facilitate the protection of primrose terrace and streamside habitat and populations at the base of these closed "play areas"; and (3) the expansion of the SBMRNA would increase the number of primrose populations and acreage of habitat protected from OHV use within the SBMRNA;	Same as Alternative A. Expansion of the SBMRNA to 3,522 acres would be 475 acres less than the acreage designated under Alternative A. R010 would be designated as limited.	Same as Alternative A except the expansion of the SBMRNA to 4,082 acres compared to 3,991 acres.	As a result, degradation and loss of suitable habitat for the San Benito evening primrose would continue. Consultation with the USFWS would be requested which would likely result in a jeopardy opinion and possibly relisting as endangered. Overall loss of prime habitat and could result in this species extinction.

RESOURCES	ALTERNATIVE A Proposed Action	ALTERNATIVE B Enhanced Recreation	ALTERNATIVE C Enhanced Resource Protection	ALTERNATIVE D No Action
4.5.6 Special Status Animal Species	Alternative A, B, and C would enhance the long-term protection of the sensitive habitat and species that occur throughout the CCMA by reducing unregulated use, erosion, sediment yield, and impacts to watershed resources. The reduction of open routes and barrens, and the elimination of cross-country use will diminish habitat fragmentation, auditory disturbance, and the probability of being crushed by vehicles will be lessened through all action alternatives in upland and riparian wildlife habitats. The elimination of all barrens of low hydrographic position will reduce the sediment flow into watersheds within the CCMA increasing the protection and decreasing the negative impacts to the sensitive riparian areas and animal species. There would be a reduction of barrens for OHV use within the Clear Creek watershed. All barrens within 1/4 mile of Clear Creek would remain closed. Sediment yield from routes affecting riparian habitat would be reduced by an average of 9,000 tons per year.	Same as Alternative A except additional sedimentation in the CCMA riparian areas and terraces would occur due to the near doubled open barren acres compared to Alternatives A and C. Sediment yield from routes affecting riparian habitat would be reduced by an average of 7,000 tons per year. This alternative provides protection to species habitat while maximizing the extent of OHV recreation opportunities.	Same as Alternative A except for the SBMRNA will be expanded to the furthest extent providing a large contiguous expanse of species habitat within the CCMA that is closed to vehicle traffic.	Habitat for all animal species would continue to be impacted as a result of route proliferation and cross-country OHV use. Unregulated use and non-compliance would continue to have adverse impacts to sensitive species and their habitat in all communities within the CCMA. Increased sedimentation in the CCMA riparian areas and terraces would continue to occur.

RESOURCES	ALTERNATIVE A Proposed Action	ALTERNATIVE B Enhanced Recreation	ALTERNATIVE C Enhanced Resource Protection	ALTERNATIVE D No Action
4.5.7 Invasive Weeds	The continued spread of invasive, non-native plants, specifically the yellow starthistle is common to all alternatives. Yellow starthistle seed is transported on the undercarriage of vehicles and colonization is occurring on both serpentine and non-serpentine soils. Rare plant and animal habitat is threatened and routes and trails outside of the serpentine ACEC are at greater risk of infestation.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	This alternative offers the substantially larger route network and additional miles on sedimentary soils, along with continuing habitat disturbance would provide greater potential for weed introduction and invasion into areas previously unaffected.

RESOURCES	ALTERNATIVE A Proposed Action	ALTERNATIVE B Enhanced Recreation	ALTERNATIVE C Enhanced Resource Protection	ALTERNATIVE D No Action
4.6 Recreation Resources - 4.6.1 Motorized Vehicle Access Network	The trail network would consist of 139 trails comprising 218 miles of routes and trails comprising ranging from paved roads to single track trails. 111 miles of single track and ATV trails (51% of routes), and 60 miles of jeep trails (28% of routes.) Of the 218 miles would be open for public use. 9 miles would be limited to no motorcycle use. These routes are located on the southern end of the CCMA leading to Condon Peak. The remaining 209 miles would be open to all motorized vehicles. 28 miles would be for administrative use and closed to public use.	Same as Alternative A except the trail network would consist of 182 trails comprising 270 miles of routes ranging from paved roads to single track trails. Of the 270 miles of routes, 245 miles would be open for general public use. 129 miles of single track and ATV trails (53% of total routes), and 66 miles of jeep trails (27% of total routes), comprising 80% of the total routes available. 15 miles would be limited to no motorcycles. These routes are located primarily on the southern end of the CCMA in the Condon Peak area. The remaining 230 miles of routes would be open to all motorized vehicles.	Same as Alternative A except the trail network would consist of 129 trails comprising 203 miles of routes ranging from paved roads to single track trails. Of the 203 miles of routes, 5 miles would be limited to no motorcycles. The remaining 198 miles would be open for all motorized vehicles.	OHV use would continue to occur on 398 miles of routes ranging from paved roads to single track trails. The HFO has analyzed over 440 miles of routes throughout the CCMA. The majority of these additional routes are duplicative of routes and some are dead-end mining prospects or single track, highly eroded trails that would be difficult to traverse and extremely difficult to maintain. Unregulated use on the complete inventory of routes has conflicted with established management objectives, and contributed to non-compliant use, route proliferation, and trespass in closed areas that have reached levels which threaten closure of the CCMA. Though there would be a quantitative miles of routes benefit under this alternative, over time it is likely the quality of experience would diminish.

RESOURCES	ALTERNATIVE A Proposed Action	ALTERNATIVE B Enhanced Recreation	ALTERNATIVE C Enhanced Resource Protection	ALTERNATIVE D No Action
4.6.2 Barrens	This alternative provides 466 acres of open play areas for public use in a centralized area. There would be an 83% reduction in barrens available for recreation use from the complete barren inventory (2,800 acres). Many of the barrens in the inventory are already closed (RNA, mine areas) or are on private or state land. Barrens considered for open designation would be limited to those within the Clear Creek watershed. These areas would be mapped, easily recognizable and marked.	This alternative provides 813 acres of open play areas for public use. There would be a 71% reduction in barrens available for recreation use from the complete barren inventory (2,800 acres). There would be three general areas: Clear Creek Canyon, east fork of Larious Canyon, and the east central CCMA (Sawmill Creek and San Benito River watersheds). The "bowl" barren area adjacent to the SBMRNA would also be included in this alternative. Additional signing and fencing could diminish the recreation experience for some users seeking a more unregulated experience and wildland character of the area. to provide for less congestion in any one area.	Same as Alternative A.	This alternative would allow OHV use to occur on 2,800 acres of barren play areas dispersed throughout the CCMA. This includes barrens 10 acres in size and larger (barren areas smaller than 10 acres would remain closed.) These areas would be difficult to distinguish from the rest of the open areas. Users would find it difficult on the ground where the open area begins and ends. Impacts to resources beyond open barren areas would continue.

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4.6.3 Non-OHV Recreation Opportunities	This alternative provides 139 trails comprising 218 miles of routes ranging from paved roads to single track trails. Non OHV activities would continue to occur in all alternatives. The majority of non OHV activities occur on foot (hunting, hobby gem & mineral collecting, hiking, backpacking, wildflower viewing, hang gliding, and sightseeing) throughout the CCMA and destinations are reached using major routes which would remain open. Two routes would be closed in the Condon Peak area; however several miles of route would remain open to 4-2heeled vehicles to provide access for traditional hunting areas. The Condon Peak hiking trail would be closed to motor vehicles and provide an improved hiking experience. Passive recreation opportunities (hiking/backpacking, wildlife watching, and nature study) would be enhanced under this alternative with areas free of motorized disturbance and user conflicts.	This alternative provides 171 trails comprising 245 miles of routes ranging from paved roads to single track trails. Hunters would retain access to most current hunting areas. Passive recreation opportunities (hiking/backpacking, wildlife watching, and nature study) would benefit under this alternative with some areas free of motorized disturbance and user conflicts.	This alternative is the same as Alternative A except it provides 129 trails comprising 203 miles of routes ranging from paved roads to single track trails. This route network would provide access for a wide variety of non-motorized recreation users.	This alternative would allow 398 miles of trails. Lack of road maintenance and law enforcement compliance would continue and would limit the use by some members of 2-wheeled and 4-wheeled vehicles.

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4.7 Cultural Resources	Route and barren designation should not adversely affect any cultural resources. Incorporating the current database of known cultural (and paleontological) resources. Incorporating the strategies outlined in Appendices C and D will provide the tools and mechanisms for maintaining designated routes while affording cultural resource protection.	Under this alternative a high priority on motorized access to cultural resources would still be adequately protecting under the various mechanisms described in alternative A.	Under this alternative there would be a higher priority on environmental protection. The limitation of motorized access throughout the CCMA favors archaeological protection, as this alternative lessens the chances of impacts from OHV uses.	Under this alternative, the OHV characteristics of the CCMA would largely remain the same, at least for the short-term. In the long-term, the lack of a designated trail system may increase the chance for route proliferation, thus unintentionally increasing the risk that recreational users will damage archaeological sites that are currently off-route or adjacent to an existing route.

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4.8 Special Management Areas - 4.8.1 Serpentine Area of Critical Concern - 4.8.2 San Benito Mountain Research Natural Area (SBMRNA)	The boundary would be expanded by 3,991 acres to increase protection of the existing unique Southern Ultramafic Jeffrey Pine habitat. The added upland habitat would include most of the upper Clear Creek, San Carlos Creek, and Sawmill Creek watersheds. This transition zone also contains one of only two known populations of the Mt. Diablo phacelia within the CCMA. Open use or cross-country travel within the forested ecosystem would be prohibited. R010, T154, and T155 would be closed to OHV recreation. Three of the known San Benito evening primrose populations and thirteen acres of occupied primrose terrace habitat would be protected. Three additional miles of stream bank primrose habitat along upper Clear Creek would be protected.	This alternative would expand the SBMRNA to 3,522 acres and increase protection of the existing unique Southern Ultramafic Jeffrey Pine forest habitat. This is from 439 to 1,058 less acres than the other action alternatives. No additional acreage would be added in the Sawmill Creek watershed, and only a very small amount of acreage would be added in the San Carlos watershed. Open use within the forested ecosystem would be prohibited. One of only two known populations of the Mt. Diablo phacelia within the CCMA would be included in the RNA. OHV impacts to the "Bowl" would continue.	Same as Alternative A except the expansion of the SBMRNA to 4,580 acres compared to 3,991 acres. The added upland habitat would include most of the upper Clear Creek, Sawmill Creek watersheds, and the largest portion of the San Carlos watershed.	The SBMRNA would be expanded to approximately 3,580 acres, providing some protection to the unique Southern Ultramafic Jeffrey Pine Forest. The added habitat within the RNA would include most of the upper Clear Creek watershed. The Sawmill Creek and San Carlos Creek watersheds would not be fully protected. There would be no reduction in motorized routes in this community, with continued impacts to the ecosystem and diminishing the value of the RNA. The Ridge Route (R010) would remain open. Habitat would continue as well as reducing the integrity of the RNA from future mineral exploration.

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4.9 Socio-Economic	This alternative would result in a decrease in the routes and areas available for OHV recreation and may result in a curtailment of OHV recreation related activities. This alternative would support current user levels and visitation with slight increases. This alternative would not likely support substantial increases in OHV recreation use over the long-term.	This alternative would result in a decrease in the routes and areas available for OHV recreation. There would be the potential for slightly increased user conflicts with non-motorized recreation activities, primarily within the RNA. An increased emphasis on providing additional recreation facilities could contribute to meeting growth in recreation demand for the area. The proposed route network provides for relatively undiminished camping opportunities throughout the planning area.	This alternative would result in a decrease in the routes and areas available for OHV recreation though it is not anticipated that this would result in a curtailment of OHV recreation related activities. This alternative would produce a reduction of user conflicts with non-motorized recreation activities, primarily within the RNA.	This alternative would allow OHV use to occur on the existing inventory of routes, including 398 miles of unpaved roads and trails and 2,800 acres of barren play areas. It is not anticipated that this would result in any significant increase in OHV recreation use, or corresponding increase in economic benefits to the region. This alternative would contribute to a greater degree to those values related to wildland experience and sense of exploration; increase the perception of conflict concerning resource use and the condition of public lands, and the ability to provide sufficient protection of natural resources and watershed values.